

POST OFFICES.

The amount of the losses sustained through defaulting postmasters, has amounted, in fifty years, to \$110,400. The Whigs exult over this affair, as they do over all other injuries to the public welfare. They make it an argument against the Sub-Treasury system, and in favor of the Deposit Banks. But it should be borne in mind, that while the Sub-Treasurers of the Post Office Department, amounting to twelve thousand, have only exhibited the deficit above stated, One Deposit Bank, alone, the Bank of Columbia, at Washington, is a defaulter to the amount of \$215,287.

U. S. SHIP PEACOCK.—The United States ship Peacock arrived at Norfolk on the 26th ult. after a passage of 37 days from Bahia. She has been absent two years and six months, having been in that period 521 days at sea, and have sailed 54,128 miles. Though five epidemics have passed through the ship, during her absence, the number of deaths has been only ten. The Peacock gives the following account of the places visited by this ship: The Peacock sailed from New York on the 23d of April, 1835, and has circumnavigated the world, touching at Rio Janeiro, Zanzibar, Muscat, Bombay, Ceylon, Java, Sychang Islands, Syam, Cochinchina, and Macao in China. She sailed thence, June 23d, 1836, for the United States, via Cape Horn, touching at the Bonin and Sandwich Islands, Monterey in Upper California, Masatuh, San Blas, and Acapulco, Mexico; Payda, Huacho; Callao and Pisco in Peru; Juan Fernandez and Valpariso; remaining some months on the coast of South America, whence, after the arrival of the North Carolina, she sailed for Norfolk. Twenty-two distressed American seamen have been brought from Rio Janeiro, as passengers, in addition to a number shipped in different parts in the cruise. The Peacock was commanded by K. Stribling, esq., carrying the broad pennant of Edmund P. Kennedy, esq., Commodore.

CAPTURE OF THE INDIANS.

Some of the federal presses continue to deplore the capture of Powell and his gang, declaring it to be a base piece of treachery. It is most ridiculous fastidiousness in the federalists, to pretend to feel indignant at a breach of a truce, with savages that have broken all engagements, and repeatedly violated their plighted faith; and in a case too, in which from their "armor and their attitude," it was evident they intended to play false. It is very comfortable to sit down in the midst of security, and talk of honor and faith towards wretches who are habitually murdering, despoiling and helpless infamy—destroying whole families, and desolating our frontier. But there is another view of the subject upon which the whigs always keep a vigilant eye. If the war is brought to a close by this step, they can no longer abuse the Government on account of the cost of the Florida war—they cannot afford to spare the least crumb of contention.

✂ The account published in another part of this paper, relative to the robbery of the passengers of the *Home*, is contradicted. It is said that there was no robbery committed, except what was done by the crew of that vessel.

✂ The *Ashboro' Citizen*, has some remarks of the Editor, written from abroad, giving an account of his travels through Caswell, Person, Granville, and Franklin. We think the Whigs of Granville will hardly thank their brother partizan for his remarks. He says:

"In fact the Granville people, whigs, as a majority of them are, are, we think, not much to be depended on. They are very civil and polite, but they lack the one thing needful—public spirit and patriotism. They bet their money on racing, rather than pay for the newspaper intelligence of the day. And in fact we expected to find such a people as this, when we first saw their public buildings—their Court-House in particular, which looks, (as was observed by a stage passenger on first seeing it) 'just like somebody's Smoke-House.'"

Our neighbor of the *Citizen* also says that he saw but one noisy Van Buren man in Franklin. Quere—How many noisy Whigs or Federalists did he see? The noisy Van Buren man said that the "Whigs of '76 were different from the Whigs of '36"—a fact which few can have the face to deny. Noisy or not, the Van Buren man knew "a hawk from a hand-saw;" he also knew that Federalists in principle are editors of Whig papers in '36 & '37. Let no one pretend to deny this, for it is an acknowledgment of their own party.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The largest fire that has ever visited Halifax, occurred on the 23d ult. It broke out at half past eight and continued burning till twelve—sweeping all the houses in the square between the beginning of Hollis street and upper Water street. Loss about \$80,000; insurance about \$36,000. Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia, situate on Chebucto Bay. The number of houses in the city is about 1600, and the inhabitants 15,000.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.—A canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has been long the subject of conversation in the civilized world. It is stated in the New Bedford Gazette that the survey on the left side of the river San Juan, for a canal from Lake Nicaragua to the Ocean has been completed. The authorities of Central America have taken hold of the enterprise with a determination to carry it through. Nicaragua Lake is a large fresh water lake in the State of the same name; it is 120 miles in length by 41 in breadth, of great depth, and navigable for the largest vessels. It enters the Caribbean Sea by the river San Juan, which is sixty miles long, and receives the waters of Lake Leon, which is ten miles to the north west, by a navigable river. The Leon is but sixteen miles from the Pacific, and but five from the river Tosta, which enters that Ocean. The Caribbean Sea is that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is bounded north by the island of Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands; east by the Caribbean islands; south by Columbia, and west by Guatemala. It would thus appear that a navigable communication can be made between the two Oceans, by cutting a canal of only five miles in length. To point out the immense advantages of this scheme, would be entirely superfluous.

INDIAN DEPUTATION.

The Cherokee nation have offered to mediate between the United States and the Seminoles. A deputation for that purpose has been chosen, and accepted by Col. Sherburn, by consent of Government. They will endeavor to induce the Seminoles to bury the hatchet, and remove West, leaving the remainder of their tribe from being exterminated by our forces.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool dates to the 10th October, and London to the 9th have been received in New York.

The markets in Liverpool had continued dull throughout the week ending October 6, and prices of Cotton had declined from 4th to 4th pence per lb. The market improved a little on the 10th.

Spain.—A new cabinet has been formed at Madrid, in consequence of the resignation of 4 of the members of the acting cabinet. It is supposed that these will follow the policy of their immediate predecessors, which is favorable to liberty. Great military advantage have been obtained over the Pretender, Don Carlos, who has been repulsed from before Madrid. He has been assisted with money from Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sardinia and Naples; at whose instigation, it is supposed, the late expedition was undertaken; having solemnly pledged themselves to recognize Don Carlos as king of Spain, whenever his troops should occupy Madrid.

Portugal.—An engagement took place at Chaves on the 18th Sept. between the government troops and the Charterist, in which the rebels were scattered in every direction; and the civil war in this kingdom is supposed to be at an end.

Turkey.—An article under date of Constantinople, September 13, says:—"Another frightful disorder, the cholera, seems to threaten us; we have six or eight victims to this second Asiatic scourge, who have already been carried off in this capital. Many persons fancy there is some connection between this and the strange red appearance of the sun and moon for some days past."

Germany.—The military displays seem to occupy much attention. They take place at Stocken, five miles from Hanover. The death of Duke Charles, of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother of the Queen of Hanover, is announced at Berlin. The cholera had diminished to 33 per day.

France.—The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, and the elections fixed for the 4th October. The new Chambers are to meet on the 18th December. Fifty new Peers have been created by a Royal ordinance. The expedition to Constantine commenced its march on the 1st October. The whole army, including the wagon train and officers, amounted to 13,000 men.

ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Meetings have been held in New York and Baltimore, and we believe other places, to express the opinions of the friends of civil and religious liberty, and their sympathy in behalf of their Irish fellow citizens in the city of Boston, who have suffered many unprovoked outrages. The most recent of these, was an attack on the "Montgomery guards," while on parade, in that city; for which conduct the assailants have been punished according to law. The forbearance of the guards on the occasion above alluded to, was worthy of the highest praise, and we are pleased to find that their hopes of legal redress were realized.

The proceedings of these meetings consist of Preambles, and Resolutions, relative to the particular subject of the rights of foreigners, who have become citizens; rights which no one ought to dispute, as they are sanctioned both by law and usage. These meetings justly condemn the spirit of proscription, engendered by bigotry, which is manifested in Boston particularly, and especially directed against the emigrants from Ireland. It is much to be deplored that those who have sought refuge in this land of liberty, should be subject to the capricious despotism of lawless mobs—more frightful than the iron rule from which the victims have escaped.

The press—the newspaper press, may come, in for a full share of the blame which attends the disgraceful consummation of infuriated passion. The press has failed to censure, without discrimination, the violators of the public order and the rights of man, by yielding to the "respectability" of certain mobs, the independence of its character. The press has done worse than this. It has incited the people to riot and bloodshed. In almost every warmly contested election, it has, in language not to be misunderstood, urged the different partisans to violence—especially in our large cities—the seats of learning, wealth and aristocratic splendor—the seats too of licentiousness and crime. When the press shall raise its voice against all violations of the public peace, and the law shall be brought to operate equally upon all—then, & not till then will this terrible spirit of insubordination be subdued.

BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.—Samuel Harker, Esq., late Editor and Proprietor of the *Baltimore Republican*, has disposed of that establishment to Messrs. Bask & Cox. Mr. Harker has filled his station with great efficiency and credit for six years, and in leaving the editorial chair, declares that he "feels gratified in knowing that his successors will sustain the same principles which have hitherto been proclaimed through the columns of the *Republican*, and that they are worthy of the confidence and support of the Democratic party."

MR. KING, OF GEORGIA.

This gentleman has written a letter to the editor of the *Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist*, in which he denies the charges of inconsistency, made against him in that paper. He also asks "what are the great principles which the Democratic Party profess," which he has abandoned, and declares that he will stand or fall with that party. He says, however, that it is enough for him to know that some of his friends are dissatisfied, and that he will not embarrass them by being a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

The editor points out some of the discrepancies of Mr. King, of which that gentleman appears to be strangely unconscious. He was twice elected as the friend of General Jackson's Administration, and in his late speech he condemns that Administration and its measures. The Legislature of Georgia have repeatedly avowed that they had unbounded confidence in the Administration of Gen. Jackson, and that they approved of all its measures, without exception. They have also repeatedly declared their hostility to a national bank, and Mr. King in 1834, coincided with these declarations; but in 1837 his views are entirely changed. In 1834, Mr. K. said the removal of the Deposits was inexpedient, but believed the President to be governed by pure motives; but in 1837 he reverses his position. Such are a few of the glaring contradictions which the Senator endeavors to reconcile under the plea of consistency. That which was patriotic and praiseworthy in 1834, has become a system of "assumption, deception and puffing" in 1837. Surely

such men as Mr. K., think that the people have not the right of private judgment; or perhaps, that they have no judgment at all. The office of Senator of the United States is certainly an exalted one, but it does not place the incumbent above the operation of common sense. We think Mr. K. has been misled by the contemptible movement of the "conservatives," in which a few have been blinded by the ambition of an individual, who like many others, professed to be the friend of the people, solely for the object of personal exaltation. We do not care how soon the Democratic Republican ranks are purged of Aristocrats in Republican garb. They are always troublesome, even in the times of their most hypocritical devotion; and but serve to abuse the confidence to which better men are entitled.

FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Editor.—I have examined the vote on the engrossment of the bill to issue Treasury Notes, the great relief measure, and find that but one opposition member voted for it in the House:—one from Maine, 2 from S. Carolina, 2 from Kentucky, 1 from Louisiana, 1 from Indiana, and 2 from Alabama. What will the people say to these good Whigs, that cried so loud for the meeting of Congress, that our suffering country might be relieved by legislation; when lo! there are found but 9 whigs who will vote for such relief. Had they succeeded in defeating the passage of the Treasury Note Bill, all other measures of relief must have failed, and Congress have adjourned without doing any thing. For, under the law, government must have sued the banks for the amounts they are indebted to it; the merchants must have shared a like fate; and one general demand by the banks and the merchants on the people, would have been the consequence, producing difficulties and distress, greater than any our country has yet suffered.

No extension of credit to the banks, nor on the bonds of merchants, could have been allowed, without the issue of Treasury Notes. Let the people of North Carolina now look around them for their friends, and see if they can recognize any of them among the whig representatives in the 25th Congress, at its extra session; let them see if those who declared that the people were ruined without immediate relief, were the men to come forward and help them in the trying hour.—No—the whigs refused to extend the helping hand in time of need. Let the people consider who they are—that they have done—and what they promised—who have thus deserted them.

People of North Carolina:—when you have passed upon the conduct of your whig Congressmen, please to turn your attention to the whigs in your last Legislature, and observe their conduct upon the proposition of Mr. Byrd, to divide the surplus revenue among the counties, that it might circulate among the people, for the general benefit. Out of about 55 or 60 whigs in the Commons, 4 voted for the proposition. (I offer the Journal of the Commons, page 497, as proof of this fact—where the vote stands recorded and can be seen.) All the other good whigs preferred that their brother whig Banks should have the benefit of the hard money, and of giving it out occasionally, in their notes, to rail-roads, swamp lands, &c. &c.—all in the low country; and one of those roads, according to Newspaper account, has actually got \$600,000 of the people's money, under the act of the last Legislature, and the people are bound, as security, to the general government, for the re-payment of this money. Quere: Will that Rail Road stock bring \$600,000 in specie, when the money is called for? If so, well. If not the people are bound, as security, to pay it back in specie, and have no security from the Rail Road, except its stock. Can the whigs of North Carolina swallow all these things, and not be somewhat disgusted.

The only trouble the good whigs of the North Carolina Legislature have put themselves to, for the people of this State, was to pass a law, binding us and our posterity as security for this specie, and then ordering it to be put into Bank, where the key has not been turned to let one dollar out to the people, even for the Bank's own notes.

On page 395 of the Acts of the last Assembly, there is an act to receive this hard money offered by Congress; the 4th section ordered it to be deposited in the Banks, to be drawn by order of the Assembly or the Governor. Now if the money is not in the vaults of the Banks, (as it is said it is not) where is it? The people have it not, for they had no power, by law, to draw it out. Have the Wilmington Rail Road and Swamp Lands drawn it all out? They had authority only to draw \$800,000 in all; and that to be drawn in four payments, which cannot yet have been made. Well, then, the only other authority to draw the money is the Governor; and if the Banks have not got it, I repeat, where is it? Has General Jackson visited Raleigh and re-packed the specie again? Surely not—he had no authority to draw it, and those who had the keys of the vaults, were not appointed by him; so he must be out of this money scrape.—The Banks say the million and a half of specie, or its equivalent are not with them; and as the law authorizes the Governor to draw it, should he think proper to do so, (a little more power than was ever given to Gen. Jackson) I think the people have a right to know how it has been disposed of.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

WORSE THAN SAVAGE.—In the schooner Atlas, Captain Curtis, arrived yesterday from Washington, N. C. came passengers Mr. John Mather, of this city, a passenger on board the Home, and Conrad Hilton of Albany, a waiter on board that vessel. Our news collector sent up the following memorandum:—"Both were saved on a spar, and one of the ladies who was saved was lashed to the same spar. Captain Curtis and the above passengers inform us, that the passengers saved were robbed of every thing by the people on shore. All the trunks which drifted on shore, more than an hundred in all, were broken open, cut to pieces, and rifled of all their contents. The dead bodies were robbed, and from one were taken five sovereigns and a gold watch. One of the ladies and a gentleman went to a house and claimed their trunks, but were abused with curses. The lady begged for her clothes, as she had none except those in which she floated on shore; but the freebooters were deaf to entreaties, and drove her from the house."—*Journal of Commerce.*

ENFANT, N. C. October 26, 1837. At the Superior Court which was held for Perquimans county, last week, Judge Pearson presiding, Thomas Roberts was brought to trial for the murder of his wife. The case was argued and submitted to the Jury, who retired and after a consultation of several hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner then plead for a new trial, which was granted, and on Sunday last, he was conveyed thence, on his way to Windsor to be confined in the jail at that place, it being considered more secure than the one at Hertford.—*Gazette.*

BLOCKADE OF TEXAS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
October 18, 1837.

Information has been officially received from the United States Consul at Matamoras, that the ports of Galveston and the Brazos, in Texas, have been declared blockaded by the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf. The following is a translation of the declaration, as published in the *Mercurio de Matamoras*, of September 1st, 1837:

On board brig Trinidad,
August 31, 1837.

I, the undersigned, Commanding General of the maritime forces of Mexico, in the Gulf, being provided with sufficient means, and acting agreeably to the orders of the Supreme Government to that effect, do hereby declare the ports of Galveston and Brazos to be actually blockaded, conformably with the principles of maritime and national right towards those nations with which the Mexican Republic has no treaties, and with the basis established by those treaties; themselves, in the other cases; allowing six months, running from this day, to all vessels belonging to the United States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the nations of Europe, and three months warning to those from the West Indies and the British possessions in North America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan; within which periods they will not be made prizes by the vessels under my command, unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer who speaks her.

And in order that this declaration be duly made known, the Supreme Mexican Government has ordered that it be printed in the newspapers of Matamoras, Tampico, and Vera Cruz. God and Liberty.

JOSE DE ALDANA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1, 1837.

From Florida.—The U. S. steamer *Poinsett*, Captain TRATHEN, arrived yesterday from Black Creek, in 24 hours, furnishing the latest intelligence of the operations in that quarter. From a statement which has been furnished us, we learn that on Monday, the 23d, thirty more Indians were taken, by a body of men moving South, near the spot where Osela was captured.

On the 24th, a capture was made, of five more Indians, all of whom were brought to St. Augustine, and placed in the Fort.

The captives brought in seventy-nine negroes, belonging to different citizens. The ponies rode by Osela and his party, were brought to St. Augustine, together with about 50 Rifles. The latter were loaded and primed, ready for immediate use.

Gen. HERNANDEZ has moved South, to make what discoveries he could, and take any stragglers. Philip Concoche, and a younger brother, had been previously made captives.

On the 26th inst. 6 brigs and two schooners arrived at St. Johns, with about 1000 troops, who were taken immediately to Gary's Ferry, by the steam boats. The whole army will move in three or four days, and as the whereabouts of the Indian is now well known, it is expected that we shall soon hear of the capture or surrender of the whole war party.

Gen. JESUP was at St. Augustine when the *Poinsett* sailed.

Gen. EUSTIS was in command at Black Creek. The troops are said to be in fine health, and supplies of every thing necessary for the war, in great abundance.

M'INNIVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1837.

Between four and five hundred Cherokee Indians passed through our village on Sunday last, on their way to the country allotted them west of the Mississippi—they were under charge of Capt. B. B. Cannon, who is principal conducting Agent to this detachment. We understand that another detachment consisting of about 1000, will start this fall, but that they will most probably go by water.—*Gazette.*

COLUMBUS, (Miss.) Oct. 21st, 1837.

CHEROKEE CLAIMS.—Several hundred Indians summoned to appear before the Commissioners appointed to adjust claims to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, have already arrived in town. Our streets have presented and still continue to present a lively aspect—the grotesque appearance of the Indians attract a good deal of attention; they are peaceably disposed and generally fine looking. We are informed that upwards of five thousand of the tribe will be obliged to attend here in the course of the winter. The Commissioners have not arrived.—*Democrat.*

FROM THE ROCHESTER DAILY ADVERTISER, October 25.

Outrage unparalleled in Rochester.—*Assassination!*—It has been our boast that, from the foundation of our county and city, the reputation of neither has been stained by a capital crime. The large population of Rochester and Monroe have been exempt in a remarkable degree from offences of the deeper dye. Unhappy, there is now a frightful mark made in the bloody calendar.

The city was thrown into an extraordinary excitement yesterday by the discovery that a respectable citizen had been assassinated during the night.

Mr. William Lyman was found murdered within a few rods of his house. He was shot behind one of his ears, and the ball lodged in the head. The report of a gun or a pistol was heard last night by his wife and by some neighbors, about nine o'clock. The hat was found a short distance from the corpse, containing a package with about five thousand dollars. For this money he was doubtless murdered—but the assassin, finding it not in his pockets, thought not of searching in the hat, or perhaps could not find the hat in the darkness of the night.

Mr. Lyman was a clerk in the office of the Rochester railroad company—in the employ of Mr. Hooker. He was an amiable man, from Hadley, Mass., and an interesting family are left to deplore his loss.

The body was found about 7 o'clock in the morning, in a vacant lot, by a path through which Mr. L. frequently proceeded towards his house from Franklin-street (near its junction with St. Paul's street) to North Clinton on which his dwelling was. It is thought by some that he fell dead instantly, and was dragged a few rods from the spot.

Three persons were yesterday examined before Justice Wentworth, but nothing decisive has transpired as yet. The examination was to continue this morning.

Though the villain may for a while escape, it cannot be that retributive justice will long fail to overtake him. All proper exertions have been made by public authorities and by the citizens generally to detect the culprit. The corporation promptly assembled at the call of the mayor, and offered \$500 reward—which, with an equal sum offered by the sheriff, makes \$1,000, for the conviction of the miscreant.

HORRIBLE!—A child, five years of age, was killed a few days since by a savage dog, at Dedham, Massachusetts.

It has been more than once insinuated in a certain quarter, that the State Rights party "heretofore," in condemning the doctrines of the Message when it first appeared, acted "without their cue," and that afterwards they wheeled about and supported them. Now, we will candidly confess that we, when the Message first appeared, without reading it carefully, did condemn it—we were led to do so, too, from seeing the violent denunciations of it in the Richmond Whig, the National Intelligencer, and other leading papers. But our opinion and views of a part of the Message were materially changed on a careful perusal and examination of that portion of it in regard to a National Bank and a divorce of the Government from Banks. It is not our habit to persist in error when we know it, nor are we in the habit of receiving our cue from any quarter than from our own conscience and judgment. Our press is free, and we are free to express our opinions. Can some others "heretofore," say as much. The State Rights men here generally act without dictation from any quarter. *Salisbury Western Carolinian.*

STEAM AND LOBELIA.

The following testimony (condensed) was given at the inquest held by the coroner, on the body of Mr. T. B. French, who died on Tuesday last week, at the Thompsonian infirmary of Mr. or Dr. Richard K. Frost, in Howard street, corner of Crosby, New York.

E. D. French, brother of the deceased, deposed that his brother, who was 19 years old, and a teacher in the grammar school of Columbia College, complained on the Wednesday before his death, of a slight indisposition, which he ascribed to cold. Witness advised him to consult a physician, but he chose to put himself under the care of Dr. Frost. On Saturday witness called to see him, and found him so ill that he requested Dr. Davis to visit him, who did so, and pronounced him in a dangerous condition. On Sunday witness called again, and found his brother undergoing the process of steaming.—On Monday called again. Dr. Frost said the patient was doing well. On Tuesday witness called in Dr. Cheeseman, who said that the patient was past the aid of medicine; and the same day he died. Deceased had a good constitution, and had never been seriously ill before.

George S. Roleston, an assistant in the infirmary, deposed that when deceased came in, Dr. Frost ordered a tea-spoonful of Lobelia (tincture) to be given every hour. Deceased was steamed on Friday and Saturday. His disease was typhus fever. A course of treatment in the infirmary consisted of a vapor bath, then a dose, then a steaming, and then an injection of Lobelia. A tea-spoonful of medicine was given every fifteen minutes. The tea, or composition employed, consisted of bay-berry, poplar, sumac, cloves, ginger, golden seed, or lucuma, and cayenne. Witness had practised on the Thompsonian system before he went into the infirmary, but has never studied medicine. On Tuesday, before he died, the deceased bled profusely at the nose. The lancet is never used in the infirmary within the last five months. The tincture of lobelia consisted of equal parts of the seed and pod, immersed in alcohol.

Margaret Kay, a nurse employed at the infirmary, deposed that she gave deceased a tea-cup full of composition or tea, every little while.—She also gave him two pills, and a tea-spoon full of lobelia, and on Monday night some thickened milk. She has practised on the system four years. When left alone in the infirmary, as was often the case, she administered what she thought advisable. When the steam bath is given, cold water is thrown over the patient while in the bathing box, immediately after the steam.

Dr. Wildman. Saw deceased a day or two before he went to the infirmary. His indisposition appeared to be slight; cold, with headache, &c.

Dr. Cheeseman. Saw deceased two hours before his death. He was then undergoing the steaming process. Thought he would die. His pulse was very rapid, and his nervous system completely shattered. Lobelia is analogous to tobacco—a species of poison. Thought the quantity administered would kill. Did not think deceased had any symptoms of typhus fever.

Dr. Rogers made a post mortem examination. Disease was not typhus fever. Effects of lobelia similar to those of tobacco. Is sometimes used in practice; from five to thirty grains may be administered safely. A tea spoonful would be about fifty grains. The quantity said to have been taken by deceased would kill a healthy person.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That in the opinion of the jury, the death of the deceased was occasioned by a general congestion of the internal organs, a complete prostration of his natural functions and nervous system, produced by the administration of deleterious and improper medicine, while in the infirmary under the direction of Richard K. Frost."

Dr. Frost surrendered himself, and was held to bail for \$5000. He is a young man, and the Journal of Commerce says that two or three years ago he was an apprentice to Mr. Pyle, learning the trade of a locksmith.—*S. E. Post.*

ROMANTIC STORY.—The Goshen (Indiana) Express mentions the discovery of a female among the Indians near Peru, Indiana, that had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her, and she was recognized by marks they named as being on her person. She could not talk English, and had an interpreter. No entreaty could prevail on her to return with them home, and they had reluctantly to leave her. She had been married to a Miami chief, who had died and left her with seven children.

The way to win a kiss.—The late Mr. Jarvy Bush amused us once with a story told of a brother barrister on the Leicester circuit. As the coach was about starting after breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the handlady, a pretty quakeress, who was seated behind the bar, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss. "Friend," said she, "thou must not do it." "Oh, by heavens, I will!" replied the eager barrister. "Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, they may do it; but these must not make a practice of it."

Love and Law.—A young lawyer who had long paid his suit to a lady, without much advancing his court, accused her one day of "being insensible to the power of Love." "It does not follow," she archely replied, "that I am so, because I am not to be won by the power of attorney." "Forgive me," replied the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors."—*Delroit Morning Post.*

An Effluvia. eight cubic inches in dimensions, lately fell at Ennaudes, in the lower Charante. Some of the peasants who took it up received an electric shock!

To Preserve Pumpkin.—Stew your pumpkin as usual for pies, spread it thin upon large open tins, or platters, and place them on or over your stove, where, if kept four or five days, it will be dry enough to keep in bags or boxes through the year. Pumpkin preserved in this way is far superior to that preserved in the old method of drying, making much richer and better flavored pies, besides requiring much less labor. *Vermont Patriot.*

Happiness.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says, "the foundation of domestic happiness, is a faith in the virtue of women; the foundation of political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God."

HARVEST IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A letter from Liverpool, dated on the 16th September, says that "the harvest all over the United Kingdom has been generally good and is now chiefly secured."

"Josey, what did Squire Brummel mean when he told them 'ere chaps that were fightin' at 'lection that he would summon the old possum come out at us?' 'Oh, Josey, you mean the possum comitatus.' 'Well, Josey, may be that were it, but I know it was somethin' about a possum.'"

MARRIED.

In Salisbury, on the 29th ult. Mr. James J. Lee, to Miss Mahala B. Huie.
In Rowan co., on the 2d. inst. Mr. John Bradford, to Miss Elizabeth A. Atwell, of Rowan.

DIED.

In Rowan Co. on the 23d ult. Mrs. Margaret M'Neely, consort of Mr. John M'Neely, aged 69.
In Edgecombe Co. on the 25th ult. Mrs. Sarah Hines, wife of Mr. Peter R. Hines, and daughter of Mr. E. D. M'Nair.

GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

NEW-YORK, November 2, 1837.			
Turpentine, Wil., soft,	\$ 2 62	a	\$ 2 75
Do. North county,	2 55	a	2 65
Tar, bbl.	2 50	a	2 75
Pitch, "	2 00	a	2 25
Rosin, "	1 62	a	1 75
Spirits Turpentine, gal.	32	a	33
Flour, "	8	a	9
Rice, "	4 75	a	5 00
Cotton, lb.	8	a	12
TOBACCO.			
Ricm'd and Peters'g, lb.	5	a	9
North-Carolina, "	3	a	7
Kentucky, "	14	a	22
Cuba, "	12	a	20
St. Domingo, "	14	a	23
Ladies' Twist, "	15	a	40
Cavendish, No. 1, "	15	a	17
" No. 2, "	12	a	14
" No. 3, "	12	a	13

WILMINGTON, N. C. November 3, 1837.			
Turpentine, soft, bbl.	2	70	a
Tar, bbl.	-	1	90 a
Pitch, bbl. (at Stills,)	-	2	25 a
Rosin, " "	-	1	50 a
Spirits Turpentine, gal.	-	4	40 a 42
Rice, per 100 lbs.	-	4	00 a
Flour, bbl. (Fayetteville, (Canal),	10	10	a 11 50
Cotton,	-	-	-
Tobacco, leaf,	-	-	5